

"Perhaps," Jack said, "but I think I can hold them, though if you are afraid, Miss Alice, I'll take you back. Your mother is behind in the barouche."

"Yes, I know. Little Ninsey begged so to come and see the big meetin' crowd," Miss Winfold said, calming herself. "But go back! The ideal! You know I ain't afraid, nor mommer ain't afraid for me when I have you to take care of me. Mommer thinks there's nobody like you, so good an kind, you know. An I don't hardly see myself what we will do when you—that is, if anything should ever take you away from us."

"You mean when you are taken away from me," Jack said, trying to speak lightly and failing miserably. It was ungrateful, no doubt, but today the Winfold appreciation grated upon his most sensitive nerve. Never before in his life had he been so glad to see Bethel church. The aquat roof of it showed dry and brown amid the clustered trees of the churchyard, if indeed that could be called a churchyard which wholly lacked of a churchyard which wholly lacked of a churchyard. It lay just upon the edge of the big road, which was here a dusty breadth of level grass. The oaks and beeches and hickories all had a thick powdering over their abundant leaves. The trunks of them were studded with horsehoes, so set that one calk formed a convenient hitching hook, for all the church folk rode, even those who lived but a half mile off. By consequence the shady, swinging limbs which made ideal tethering places were pre-empted soon after the congregation began to gather. But if you had put up your own horsehoe everybody respected and recognized your prior claim to it.

As swiftly as Jack and Miss Winfold had come they were far from the first upon the ground. Men stood clustered in twos, in threes, in groups, about in the shadiest spots, talking, laughing uproariously and giving each other resounding slaps on the back, slaps so vigorous, she managed to go inside and drop into a seat. With a long relieved breath Jack went away and made one of the boozing gossips.

Not that his heart was in it. He meant but to find out if Topmark's madness was widely bruited abroad. It did not surprise him greatly to see one and another nudge his elbow neighbor as he came within earshot, but he was surprised to see smiles and winks, as though something amusing had just happened or was about to happen.

"What's the laugh about?" he asked of the man next him. That party turned the head. His eyes were turned to the big road and the moving fresh dust that proclaimed a new arrival. One minute Jack looked too, and he started and swore under his breath for out of the dust cloud came Topmark's high trotting bay horse; his new buggy, shining still with gloss of the shop; last of all Mr. Topmark himself, with Rob McGregor beside him.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

## Cancer Can be Cured.

It is very often that the most insignificant symptoms are forerunners of the most violent disease. There is not a more destructive disease than Cancer, and in a majority of cases it is first indicated by a very small pimple or sore, to which no attention is attracted, until it before long develops into the most alarming conditions.

Here is another case where the first symptoms of a most violent Cancer were too small to receive much notice until the disease had fully developed. Mrs. Laura E. Mims has resided at Smithville, Georgia, for years, and is well known throughout the adjoining country. In a recent letter she tells of a wonderful case.

She says: "A small pimple of a strawberry color appeared on my cheek; it soon changed to purple, and began to grow rapidly, notwithstanding all efforts to check it, until it was the size of a partridge egg. My eye became terribly inflamed, and was so swollen, that for quite a while I could not see. The doctors said I had Cancer of the most malignant type, and after exhausting their efforts without doing me any good, they gave up the case as hopeless. When informed that my father had died from the same disease, they said I must die, as hereditary Cancer was incurable. I was terribly reduced in health, and felt as if my life was wasting away."

"At this crisis, I was advised by a friend to try S. S. S., and in a short while the Cancer seemed more inflamed than before. I was informed that was favorable, however, as the medicine acts by forcing out the poison through the pores of the skin. Before long the Cancer began to discharge and continued to do so for three months; then it began to heal. I continued the medicine a while longer, until the Cancer disappeared entirely, and I enjoyed better health than ever before. This has been several years ago and there has not been a sign of a return of the disease."

Cancer is becoming alarmingly prevalent, and manifests itself in such a variety of forms, that any sore or scab, it matters not how small, which does not readily heal up and disappear may well be regarded with suspicion.

The fact that S. S. S. (guaranteed purely vegetable) cures hereditary Cancer, which is considered incurable, places it without an equal as a sure cure for all manner of real blood diseases, such as Scrofula, Eczema, Contagious Blood Poison, or any other form of bad blood. Our treatise on Cancer and Blood Diseases will be mailed free to any address by Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Georgia.

"Oh, my, if this ain't just the richest thing!" indeed, noise of them penetrated the church itself, where the women, young and old, sat as eagerly at gossip.

Teddy Barton was at church, the center of a group nearest the roadway. Teddy was beautiful to behold—as he himself phrased it, "got up regardless." His white linen suit was stiff and spotless and accented to dazzling splendor by a sky blue necktie and bright red socks, abundantly visible above low, white shoes. His straw hat, too, had a flamboyant ribbon of red, white and blue. He swung his legs and head and made a deep bow as Jack came past with Miss Winfold at his side. He nodded his next neighbor's welcome into a personal laugh, gazing at her as he waved.

"Oh, my, if this ain't just the richest thing!" Never did see such a figger danced at big meetin' befo'. Why, it's 'guglar ladies' change."

"What can he mean?" Miss Winfold asked, nodding toward Teddy.

"Who knows or cares?" Jack answered, almost sharply. "Nothing, I dare say. We both know that to call Teddy a fool is to flatter him."

"Why, how sharp you are! I didn't know you were ever sarcastic," Miss Winfold said, with an engaging smile. "If you say such things often, I shall begin to be afraid of you."

"That is a quotation from Rob McGregor," Jack said.

Alice smiled and nodded. "I thought it sounded like her," she said. "But don't you think it is—well, at least imprudent—for a girl to talk that way?"

"In general, yes," Jack answered, making to rein in his horses not far from the women's door of the church, "but in this special case I do not see how one could refrain from speaking one's mind."

"Oh, I hope Rob will be here today!" Miss Winfold said enthusiastically. "It is so sweet an touch to see her hovers around a watch on her dear old father. What a pity they trouble themselves always to bring such a big dinner! Lots of people—everybody, in fact—would be so glad to have their company."

"You forget the McGregor habit of hospitality," Jack said, half smiling. "The old gentleman has few pleasures. One of the greatest is to know his own table is spread here at his church and gathers 20 people about it. Of course Rob will be here unless her father is ill. In that case she will sit beside him, reading the Bible and singing the old hymns that generations of McGregors have sung before her. And then he will pray. Nobody can pray like him. He has the finest soul. One look at him is better than a sermon."

"He is a saint on earth," Miss Winfold said, gathering herself together for a carefully modest descent. Jack touched both hands to her, but she touched barely one of them with the tips of her very tight kid gloves. The buggy was high swung. Her legs—she would have fainted at mention of them—were quite too short for the step it gave her, so she came down so heavily upon her yet corns she had much ado to keep from crying out in pain. Limply, her brows almost

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## AT CROSS PURPOSES.

Governor Pingree and the Senate of Michigan.

DISLIKE IS FULLY RECIPROCATED.

Two Nominations Made by the Executive Turned Down and the Amendment to the Best Sugar Bounty Bill Defeated—Grangers Win a Victory in Both Houses—Bill for the Taxation of Real Estate Mortgages—Fishermen's Fears.

Lansing, Mich., March 16.—Last week was an eventful one in the legislature. Several things of an interesting nature happened, and that is more than can be said of many a week in the earlier part of the session. Several of these things combined tended to show very conclusively that the governor's dislike for the senate, which he has taken no trouble to conceal, is reciprocated fully. The turning down of ex-Governor Luce for a place on the Iowa prison board, and of Rev. Morgan Wook of Detroit for a place on the state board of corrections and charities, the practical abolishment of the office of state statistician to which Governor Pingree proposed to appoint ex-Mayor Cox of Battle Creek, the refusal to adopt State Senator Moore's amendment to the best sugar bounty bill so as to place the appointing of weighmasters and inspectors in the hands of the governor, and the taking from the state affairs committee, made up wholly of Pingree men, of the bill providing that all vacancies taking place before or during the legislative session shall be filled before adjournment so that the senate may pass upon the nominations, are samples of the treatment accorded the chief executive by the upper house. These incidents simply go to confirm the opinion expressed several weeks ago that it will be far easier for the biblical camel to go through the eye of a needle than for any of the so-called Pingree measures to go through the senate. Plenty of them may pass the house, but that is as far as they will get on their way to become laws in this year of grace.

A Bishop in the Senate.

It is a singular fact that not more than one or two persons have discovered that the senate numbers among its members a genuine bishop. In its efforts to secure some one to open the daily sessions with religious exercises the senate has run the gamut of about all the Protestant clergymen of the city, has frequently pressed into service Rev. C. C. Miller, one of the assistant sergeants-at-arms, and, at times, has called upon State Senator Mudge, who is a clergyman, and State Senator Campbell, who is not, but has never learned that all this while a bishop has sat in the chamber unsuspected. The person referred to is State Senator Blakeslee of Berrien, who is one of the three ruling bishops of the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints. Bishop Blakeslee is not gifted as a speaker, although he has no difficulty in stating clearly and forcibly what he may have on his mind, and for this reason he has been assigned the duty of handling the financial affairs of the church, a duty which he performs with signal ability. He confines his church work to this feature, although having full authority to perform all of the functions of an elder in the church.

Victory for the Grangers.

The grangers won a decided victory in both houses last week. This was in connection with the bill making an appropriation for the traveling library. Five thousand dollars was appropriated for the purpose of the ensuing year, and the senate cut this to \$3,500. The bill hung fire in the house for two or three weeks, the disposition of the committee on ways and means being to cut the appropriation still further. About this time the passage of the bill as originally drafted began to come from the grangers all over the state. These petitions stated that the farming community received the greatest benefit from the traveling libraries and the grangers earnestly protested against the cut. The result was that the original amount was restored, and when the bill was restored to the senate that body went back on its former action by an almost unanimous vote. Had it not been for the grange petitions it is extremely doubtful if the appropriation would have exceeded \$2,500.

There is little doubt that the bill to repeal the law providing for the taxation of real estate mortgages will become a law. It passed the senate several days ago by a decisive vote, although the senators engaged in quite a lively scrap before the vote was taken. It has already been favorably reported to the house, and a careful canvass shows that a majority of the representatives are in favor of its passage. As amended in the senate the bill restricts the exemption to mortgages on Michigan real estate, and limits the rate of interest that can be contracted in such mortgages to 7 per cent. The arguments used in favor of the bill are that, while the mortgage tax law was designed to reduce the rate of interest, its practical effect has been to increase it, the borrower, in nearly every instance, being required to pay the tax. It was furthermore urged that another effect of the law was to drive Michigan capital to other states.

Foreigners on Public Work.

State Senator Lawrence's bill requiring that foreign-born persons shall become citizens of this country before being entitled to work on public improvements, etc., called out much discussion in the senate last week, and was finally referred to the judiciary committee for an opinion as to its constitutionality. It was discovered that it not only prevents the employment of non-citizens on public works, but any other line of work, and State Senator Youmans declared that if it became a law he would be compelled to discharge his hired man or be liable to the penalty provided for a violation of the law.

It looks very much as if machine voting is sure to come. The idea is steadily growing in favor year by year. This spring the cities of Adrian, Hudson and Lansing will use the Abbott voting machine at their municipal elections. This machine was used at Hudson, where the inventor, who was several terms a member of the Michigan

legislature, resides, and gave it, at utmost satisfaction. It worked with absolute accuracy, and the result in the entire city was known within fifteen minutes after the polls closed.

The Motter bill abolishing convict labor and providing for farming out convicts in blocks of twenty to the various counties for work on the highways, has been favorably reported by the house committee on labor interests. There is not much reason for believing that it will pass, however, the prospect being that the present system of employing the convicts will not be disturbed. President Barst and Secretary Crews of the State Federation of Labor have been here constantly since the beginning of the session working for the abolishment of the contract system. While they have made some converts, it is not believed that a sufficient number have been secured to pass the bill.

Will Ruin Fishermen's Business.

A hearing will be given by the house committee on fisheries tomorrow night on the bill requiring the use of nets with larger meshes than those now in use by commercial fishermen. It is proposed to increase the size of the mesh from 2½ to 5 inches. The fishermen say that if this is done their business will be ruined, as a mesh of the size proposed will permit the passage of almost every food fish found in the waters of the great lakes. This same right has been waged every session for the past ten or fifteen years, the contestants being the commercial fishermen on the one side, and the state fish commission on the other. Thus far the former have invariably scored a victory, and it is not improbable that they will do so again. A memorial recently read in the house against the passage of this bill shows that the annual catch of fish in the great lakes averages as follows: Lake herring, 35,740,960 pounds; other white fish, 10,327,098 pounds; pike and pickerel, 11,934,948 pounds; yellow perch, 8,642,311 pounds; lake trout, 16,279,973 pounds; catfish, 1,065,124 pounds; sturgeon, 1,425,584 pounds; total, 96,619,671 pounds. It will be seen from these figures that the commercial fishing industry is one of much importance and is entitled to due consideration at the hands of the legislature. The value of the annual catch exceeds \$1,000,000, the capital invested in the industry equals that figure, and the industry gives employment to about 5,000 men.

The members of the house committee on towns and counties are in Lake county this week looking over the situation so that they may act intelligently on Representative Pleschauer's bill providing for the disorganization of that county, and the annexation of the territory to the county of Osceola. The claim is made that about six townships in the eastern part of Lake county bear substantially the entire burden of taxation, the pine having been removed from the other townships which have thus been rendered practically valueless.

Money for State Prisons.

It appears from a report made by Auditor General Dix, in response to a resolution of the house, that, since Michigan became a state just sixty years ago, there has been appropriated a total of \$3,296,894.99 for the support of the prisons of the state. This total has been divided as follows: State prison at Jackson, \$1,454,657.65; state house of correction at Ionia, \$1,336,926.53; branch prison at Marquette, \$489,067.09; Detroit house of correction for caring for female prisoners, \$13,800.55.

Senator Mason has a liquor law which is considered a most drastic measure by saloonkeepers. It provides that licenses shall be issued by the circuit court instead of by the county treasurer, and then only after the saloonkeeper has filed a declaration, therefor setting forth his present and past occupation, and how long that he is not the proprietor of any other saloon in the same county. This application is to be published, so as to afford the general public an opportunity to offer whatever objection they may have to his being given a license. The bill is designed to break up the practice some men have of running a series of saloons in the same city or county.

Another Job for Clerk Miller.

Chief Clerk Miller of the lower house, who, during the past two years, has made a new compilation of the statutes of Michigan, has been given another job by the present legislature. This is to include in the compilation the laws of 1897. Mr. Miller will receive \$2,500 for his work under this bill, his compensation under the first bill having been \$6,000. Those who have examined the manuscript say that the work has been exceptionally well done, and the compiler has been highly complimented by the commissioners appointed by Governor Rick to examine the compilation on behalf of the state. It has been a most laborious and responsible task. The legislature has also made provision for printing, binding and distributing the new compilation. The work is to be done by the state printer, and 20,000 volumes will be printed. The total cost of the work is estimated at \$50,000.

To Expedite Work.

The necessity for doing something to expedite the work in order to reach final adjournment in any kind of season has led Speaker Gordon to hold a conference with the chairmen of the various standing committees of the house. The result of the conference was the appointment of a steering committee whose duty it will be to sift the pending bills, weeding out the worthless ones, combining those relating to the same subject, and pushing the most meritorious to the front. This committee will be the sole witness of the demise of the pet measures of many of the legislators. The treatment provided for is heroic, but the occasion demands it.

The senate has agreed to the Dudley bill providing a bounty of 1 cent per pound for beet sugar of Michigan production. The bill was slightly amended in the senate, but the chances are that the amendments will be concurred in. The changes made by the senate are that the weighmasters and inspectors shall be appointed by and under the supervision of the commissioner of the state land office, instead of the secretary of state, and that the bounty shall be paid whether the United States offers a bounty or not. As it passed the house the bill provided that the state bounty shall cease whenever the general government offers one, the desire being to not pay two bounties.

JAMES V. BARRY.

Mad. Notes.

Captain Richard Uren, aged 62, a prominent pioneer of the Lake Superior copper country, died at his home in Ripley, Mich., of Bright's disease.

A. D. Holmes, a Lansing, Mich., merchant, got too near the levee district at Chicago and paid \$20 in cash and \$1,800 in drafts on New York for the privilege. He was assaulted and robbed.

Peter Oik, a farmer near Hartford, Mich., committed suicide by shooting.

The barn of F. B. Kennedy, near Coldwater, Mich., was burned with twenty cattle, two horses, 100 hens, besides farm tools and hay, etc. Mr. Kennedy was severely burned while endeavoring to save the stock.

Duncan Stewart, one of the leaders in the dockmen's strike at Ludington, Mich., has been arrested at Manitowish, Wis., on a charge of using abusive language.

Mrs. Julia Abrams celebrated her 80th birthday at Niles, Mich. Mrs. Abrams claims distinction to the fact that she was the first woman in the world to learn telegraphy, and over fifty years ago she was an active operator.

The Sagola Lumber company, of Sagola, Mich., has just sold 10,000,000 feet of lumber to the Hughes Atley Lumber company, of Chicago.

Ann Lilly, living near Dowagiac, Mich., while chopping wood accidentally cut his foot. Blood poisoning set in and death resulted.

The freight handlers' strike at Ludington, Mich., is broken. About fifty strikers made a break for work and many secured their old places. Nearly 100 of the old men are now at work at 4 cents.

HOW TO FIND OUT.

Fill a bottle or common glass with urine and let it stand twenty-four hours; a sediment or settling indicates a diseased condition of the kidneys. When urine stains linen it is positive evidence of kidney trouble. Too frequent desire to urinate or pain in the back, is also convincing proof that the kidneys and bladder are out of order.

What To Do.

There is comfort in the knowledge so often expressed, that Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, the great kidney remedy fulfills every wish in relieving pain in the back, kidneys, liver, bladder and every part of the urinary passages. It corrects inability to hold urine and scalding pain in passing it, or bad effect following use of liquor, wine or beer, and overcomes that unpleasant necessity of being compelled to get up many times during the night to urinate. The mild and the extraordinary effect of Swamp-Root is soon realized. It stands the highest for its wonderful cures of the most distressing cases. If you need a medicine you should have the best. Sold by druggists; price fifty cents and one dollar. For a sample bottle and pamphlet, both sent free by mail, mention The Times and send your full post-office address to Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y. The proprietors of this paper guarantee the genuineness of this offer.

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EDITOR THE TIMES:—I have discovered a reliable cure for Consumption and all Bronchial, Throat and Lung Diseases, General Debility, Loss of Flesh and all Conditions of Wasting Away. By its timely use thousands of apparently hopeless cases have cured. So potent-positive am I of its power to cure, that to make its merits known, I will send, free, to any afflicted reader of your paper three bottles of my Newly Discovered Remedies upon receipt of Express and Postoffice address.

T. A. SLOCUM, M. C.  
95 Pine Street, New York.  
When writing the Doctor, mention this paper.

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Fissures & Fistulas.  
Burns & Scalds.  
Wounds & Bruises.  
Cuts & Sores.  
Boils & Tumors.  
Eczema & Eruptions.  
Salt Rheum & Tetters.  
Chapped Hands.  
Fever Blisters.  
Sore Lips & Nostrils.  
Corns & Bunions.  
Stings & Bites of Insects.

Three Sizes, 25c, 50c, and \$1.00.  
Sold by druggists, or sent post-paid on receipt of price.  
HUMPHREYS' MED. CO., 111 & 113 William St., New York.

Election Notice.  
STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE.

LANSING, January 30, 1897.  
To the Sheriff of the County of Shiawassee.  
Sir:—You are hereby notified that at the general election to be held in this state on the first Monday of April next, the following officers are to be elected, viz: A Justice of the Supreme Court in place of Charles D. Long, whose term of office expires December 31st, 1897; and two members of the University of Michigan in place of Levi L. Harburt and William J. Coker, whose terms of office expire December 31st, 1897.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year first above written.

WASHINGTON GARDNER,  
Secretary of State.

STATE OF MICHIGAN.  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

LANSING, March 2, 1897.  
To the Sheriff of Shiawassee County, Mich.:  
Sir:—You are hereby notified that the Legislature of the State of Michigan has passed a Joint Resolution, of which I hereby certify that the following is a correct transcript of the engrossed copy now on file in the office of the Secretary of State.

JOINT RESOLUTION.  
Proposing an amendment to section one, article nine, of the Constitution of this State, relative to the salary of the Attorney General.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, that an amendment to section one of article nine of the Constitution of this State be and the same is hereby proposed, to read as follows:  
Section 1. The Governor shall receive an annual salary of four thousand dollars; the judges of the circuit court shall each receive an annual salary of two thousand five hundred dollars; the Attorney General shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Superintendent of Public Instruction shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Land Office shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Secretary of State shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Treasurer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the Commissioner of the State Board of Agriculture shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Auditor shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Engineer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Geologist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Naturalist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Botanist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Zoologist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Entomologist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Mineralogist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Chemist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Physicist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Astronomer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Meteorologist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Geographer shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Historian shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Philologist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Jurist shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Theologian shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; the State Philosopher shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars; 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